

## 第7章习题答案

1. 检验以下集合对于所指的线性运算是否构成实数域上的线性空间?

(1) 2 阶对称矩阵的全体, 对于矩阵的加法和数量乘法;

解:

将 2 阶对称矩阵的全体记为  $S_2$ , 矩阵加法记为“+”, 矩阵的数量乘法记为“ $\cdot$ ”.

对加法封闭: 对任意  $A, B \in S_2$ , 有  $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T = A+B$ , 所以  $A+B \in S_2$ ;

对数乘封闭: 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{R}, A \in S_2$ , 有  $(k \cdot A)^T = k \cdot A^T = k \cdot A$ , 所以  $k \cdot A \in S_2$ ;

对任意  $A, B, C \in S_2, k, m \in \mathbf{R}$ , 下面 8 条运算规律成立:

$$A+B=B+A;$$

$$(A+B)+C=A+(B+C);$$

$S_2$  中的元素  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  满足  $A + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A \left( \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$  称为零元素);

$$A + (-A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (-A \text{ 称为 } A \text{ 的负元素});$$

$$1 \cdot A = A;$$

$$k \cdot (m \cdot A) = (km) \cdot A;$$

$$(k+m) \cdot A = k \cdot A + m \cdot A;$$

$$k \cdot (A+B) = k \cdot A + k \cdot B.$$

所以 2 阶对称矩阵的全体, 对于矩阵的加法和数量乘法构成实数域上的线性空间.

(2) 平面上全体向量, 对于通常的加法和如下定义的数量乘法:

$$k \cdot \alpha = \alpha;$$

解:

对于  $\alpha = (1, 1)$ ,  $k=1, m=1$ , 我们有:

$$(k+m) \cdot \alpha = (1, 1) \neq (1, 1) + (1, 1) = k \cdot \alpha + m \cdot \alpha$$

所以平面上全体向量, 对于通常的加法和如下定义的数量乘法:

$$k \cdot \alpha = \alpha$$

不构成实数域上的线性空间.

(3) 全体实数对  $\{(a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbf{R}\}$ , 对于如下定义的加法  $\oplus$  和数量乘法  $\otimes$ :

$$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2)$$

$$k \otimes (a_1, b_1) = \left( k a_1, k b_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} a_1^2 \right).$$

解:

将全体实数对  $\{(a, b) \mid a, b \in \mathbf{R}\}$  记为  $\mathbf{R}_2$ .

对加法封闭: 对任意  $(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2) \in \mathbf{R}_2$ , 有:

$$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2) \in \mathbf{R}_2$$

对数乘封闭: 对任意  $k \in \mathbf{R}, (a, b) \in S_2$ , 有:

$$k \otimes (a, b) = (ka, kb + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a^2) \in \mathbf{R}_2$$

对任意  $(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), (a_3, b_3) \in \mathbf{R}_2, k, m \in \mathbf{R}$ , 下面 8 条运算规律成立:

$$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2) = (a_2 + a_1, b_2 + b_1 + a_2 a_1) = (a_2, b_2) \oplus (a_1, b_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2)) \oplus (a_3, b_3) &= (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2) \oplus (a_3, b_3) \\ &= (a_1 + a_2 + a_3, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2 + b_3 + (a_1 + a_2) a_3) \\ &= (a_1 + a_2 + a_3, b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + a_2 a_3 + a_1 (a_2 + a_3)) \\ &= (a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2 + a_3, b_2 + b_3 + a_2 a_3) \\ &= (a_1, b_1) \oplus ((a_2, b_2) \oplus (a_3, b_3)) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{R}_2$  中的元素  $(0, 0)$  满足  $(a_1, b_1) \oplus (0, 0) = (a_1 + 0, b_1 + 0 + a_1 \cdot 0) = (a_1, b_1)$ ,  
 $((0, 0)$  称为零元素);

$$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (-a_1, -b_1 + a_1^2) = (a_1 + (-a_1), b_1 + (-b_1 + a_1^2) + a_1(-a_1)) = (0, 0),$$

$((-a_1, -b_1 + a_1^2)$  称为  $(a_1, b_1)$  的负元素);

$$1 \otimes (a_1, b_1) = \left( 1a_1, 1b_1 + \frac{1(1-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right) = (a_1, b_1);$$

$$k \otimes (m \otimes (a_1, b_1)) = k \otimes \left( ma_1, mb_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( kma_1, k \left( mb_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right) + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}(ma_1)^2 \right);$$

$$= \left( kma_1, kmb_1 + \frac{km(km-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right) = (km) \otimes (a_1, b_1)$$

$$(k+m) \otimes (a_1, b_1) = \left( (k+m)a_1, (k+m)b_1 + \frac{(k+m)(k+m-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( ka_1 + ma_1, kb_1 + mb_1 + \frac{k^2 + 2km + m^2 - k - m}{2}a_1^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( ka_1 + ma_1, kb_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_1^2 + mb_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}a_1^2 + ka_1 ma_1 \right)$$

$$= \left( ka_1, kb_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right) \oplus \left( ma_1, mb_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right) = k \otimes (a_1, b_1) \oplus m \otimes (a_1, b_1)$$

$$k \otimes ((a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2))$$

$$= k \otimes (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2)$$

$$= \left( k(a_1 + a_2), k(b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2) + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}(a_1 + a_2)^2 \right)$$

$$= \left( ka_1 + ka_2, kb_1 + kb_2 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_1^2 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_2^2 + k^2 a_1 a_2 \right)$$

$$= \left( ka_1 + ka_2, kb_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_1^2 + kb_2 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_2^2 + ka_1 ka_2 \right)$$

$$= \left( ka_1, kb_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_1^2 \right) \oplus \left( ka_2, kb_2 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2}a_2^2 \right)$$

$$= k \otimes (a_1, b_1) \oplus k \otimes (a_2, b_2)$$

所以全体实数对  $\{(a, b) | a, b \in \mathbf{R}\}$ , 对于如下定义的加法 $\oplus$ 和数量乘法 $\otimes$ :

$$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2 + a_1 a_2)$$

$$k \otimes (a_1, b_1) = \left( k a_1, k b_1 + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} a_1^2 \right)$$

构成实数域上的线性空间.

2. 试判定下列各子集哪些为线性空间  $\mathbf{R}^n$  的子空间?

$$(1) W_1 = \{ \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n | x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0 \};$$

$$(2) W_2 = \{ \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n | x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n = 0 \};$$

解:

$$(1) \text{任取 } \boldsymbol{\alpha} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, \boldsymbol{\beta} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in W_1, k \in \mathbf{R}, \text{ 有:}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$$

满足

$$(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) + \dots + (x_n + y_n) = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) + (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

所以有  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} \in W_1$ ;

$$k\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (kx_1, kx_2, \dots, kx_n) \text{ 满足: } kx_1 + kx_2 + \dots + kx_n = k(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) = k \cdot 0 = 0$$

所以有  $k\boldsymbol{\alpha} \in W_1$ ;

由教材 P142 定理 7.2,  $W_1$  为线性空间  $\mathbf{R}^n$  的子空间;

$$(2) \text{取 } \boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_{n-1 \uparrow 1}, 0)^T, \boldsymbol{\beta} = (\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n-1 \uparrow 0}, 1)^T, \text{ 则 } \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \boldsymbol{\beta} \in W_2, \text{ 但 } \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} =$$

$$(\underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_{n \uparrow 1})^T \notin W_2, \text{ 由教材 P142 定理 7.2, } W_2 \text{ 不为线性空间 } \mathbf{R}^n \text{ 的子空间.}$$

3. 设  $U$  是线性空间  $V$  的一个子空间, 试证: 若  $U$  与  $V$  的维数相等, 则  $U=V$ .

证明:

反证法. 如果  $U \neq V$ , 则存在向量  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \in V, \boldsymbol{\alpha} \notin U$ .

设  $U$  与  $V$  的维数为  $n$ . 取  $U$  的一组基:  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$ , 因为  $U$  是线性空间  $V$  的一个子空间, 所以  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$  也是  $V$  中一组线性无关的向量.

由于  $V$  的维数为  $n$ , 所以  $V$  作为向量组, 其秩为  $n$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$  是  $V$  的一个极大线性无关组. 由  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \in V$ , 存在  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$ , 使得  $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_n \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n \in U$ , 这与假设矛盾. 所以  $U=V$ .

4. 设  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r$  是  $n$  维线性空间  $V_n$  的线性无关向量组, 证明  $V_n$  中存在向量  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r+1}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$ , 使  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r+1}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$  成为  $V_n$  的一组基(对  $n-r$  用数学归纳法).

证明:

因为  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r$  是  $n$  维线性空间  $V_n$  的线性无关向量组, 由  $r < n$  可知, 存在  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r+1} \in V_n$  无法由  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r$  线性表出(否则  $V_n$  可由  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r$  线性表出, 则  $V_n$  的维数为  $r < n$ , 与题设矛盾), 于是  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r+1}$  仍然是  $n$  维线性空间  $V_n$  的线性无关向量组.

反复这样的添加向量  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r+2}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$ , 最终得到  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r+1}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$  是  $n$  维线性空间  $V_n$  的线性无关向量组. 因为  $n$  维线性空间  $V_n$  作为向量组的秩为  $n$ , 其中任意  $n$  个线性无关向量构成它的一个极大线性无关组, 也就是它的基, 所以  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_r, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{r+1}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$  成为  $V_n$  的一组基.

5. 求  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中向量  $\alpha = (3, 7, 1)^T$  在基  $\alpha_1 = (1, 3, 5)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (6, 3, 2)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (3, 1, 0)^T$  下的坐标.

解:

设  $\alpha = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -3r_1+r_2 \\ -5r_1+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & -8 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -28 & -15 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{-15r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & -8 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 420 & 225 & 75 & 0 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{28r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -15 & -8 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -9 & 28 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -3r_3+r_1 \\ 8r_3+r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 & 28 & -84 & 45 \\ 0 & -15 & 0 & -75 & 225 & -120 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -9 & 28 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -\frac{1}{15}r_2 \\ -6r_2+r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & -15 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -9 & 28 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \text{所以有 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -3 \\ 5 & -15 & 8 \\ -9 & 28 & -15 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha = (3, 7, 1)^T$  在基  $\alpha_1 = (1, 3, 5)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (6, 3, 2)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (3, 1, 0)^T$  下的坐标为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -3 \\ 5 & -15 & 8 \\ -9 & 28 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 33 \\ -82 \\ 154 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 在  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中, 取两个基:

$\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (2, 3, 3)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (3, 7, 1)$ ;

$\beta_1 = (3, 1, 4)$ ,  $\beta_2 = (5, 2, 1)$ ,  $\beta_3 = (1, 1, -6)$ .

试求  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  到  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  的过渡矩阵与坐标变换公式.

解:

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  到  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  的过渡矩阵为  $C$ , 则有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

初等变换法求逆矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1+r_2 \\ -3r_1+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+r_2]{r_3+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -7 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{2r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -18 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -7 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-r_3]{-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -18 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 7 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以有:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 5 & 3 \\ 7 & -2 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 5 & 3 \\ 7 & -2 & -1 \\ 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -27 & 9 & 4 \\ -71 & 20 & 12 \\ -41 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

设  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中向量  $\alpha$  在  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的坐标为  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ , 在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  下的坐标为  $(x'_1, x'_2, x'_3)$ , 则由  $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha = (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 得初等变换公式:

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) C = (x'_1, x'_2, x'_3) \begin{pmatrix} -27 & 9 & 4 \\ -71 & 20 & 12 \\ -41 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 在  $\mathbf{R}^4$  中求基

$$\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$$

到基

$$\beta_1 = (2, 1, -1, 1)^T, \beta_2 = (0, 3, 1, 0)^T, \beta_3 = (5, 3, 2, 1)^T, \beta_4 = (6, 6, 1, 3)^T$$

的过渡矩阵, 确定向量  $\xi = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$  在后一个基下的坐标, 并求一非零向量, 使它在两组基下有相同的坐标.

解:

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  到  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  的过渡矩阵为  $C$ , 则有:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) C,$$

$$C = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)^{-1} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

因为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4+r_3]{-2r_4+r_1, -r_4+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[3r_4]{-3r_3+r_2, 3r_2, 3r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -21 & -27 & 0 & 3 & -9 & -12 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 7r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ -r_1+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -27 & 7 & 3 & -9 & -26 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 9r_1 \\ -r_2 \\ 27r_3 \\ 9r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 27 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 & -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 & 108 & -27 & 0 & 27 & 81 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 & 81 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -4r_2+r_3 \\ -3r_2+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 27 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 & -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & -9 & -23 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 9 & -27 & -33 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 27 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 0 & 27 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & -9 & -23 \\ 0 & 0 & 27 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 & -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以有: } C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & 12 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \end{pmatrix}.$$

设  $\xi = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$  在  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  下的坐标为  $(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T$ , 则有:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T,$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)C(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T,$$

$$(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T = C(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & 12 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

要使在两个基下面有相同的坐标, 必须  $(y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$  即:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & 12 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & 26 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 整理得: } \begin{pmatrix} -15 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & -15 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & -27 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -15 & 9 & -27 & -33 \\ 1 & -15 & -9 & -23 \\ 9 & 0 & -27 & -18 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3}r_1 \\ \frac{1}{9}r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 3 & -9 & -11 \\ 1 & -15 & -9 & -23 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ -7 & -3 & 9 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 5r_3+r_1 \\ -r_3+r_2 \\ 7r_3+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -24 & -21 \\ 0 & -15 & -6 & -21 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -12 & -15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 5r_1+r_2 \\ r_1+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -24 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & -126 & -126 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -36 & -36 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{3}r_1 \\ \frac{1}{126}r_2 \\ 36r_2+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -8 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 8r_2+r_1 \\ 3r_2+r_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得基础解系  $\xi = (-1, -1, -1, 1)^T$  即为所求非零向量, 在两组基下有相同的坐标.

8. 判别下面所定义的变换, 哪些是线性变换, 哪些不是?

(1) 在线性空间  $V$  中,  $T(\xi) = \xi + \alpha$ , 其中  $\alpha \in V$  是一固定向量;

(2) 在  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中,  $T(\alpha) = \alpha + (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^3$ ;

(3) 在  $\mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$  中,  $T(X) = BXC$ , 其中  $B, C \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$  是两个固定矩阵.

解:

(1) 当  $\alpha = 0$  时,  $T(\xi) = \xi$  显然为线性变换中的恒等变换;

当  $\alpha \neq 0$  时,  $T(2\xi) - 2T(\xi) = (2\xi + \alpha) - 2(\xi + \alpha) = -\alpha \neq 0$ , 所以  $T(2\xi) \neq 2T(\xi)$ , 说明此时  $T(\xi) = \xi + \alpha$  不是线性变换.

综上, 当且仅当  $\alpha = 0$  时,  $T(\xi) = \xi + \alpha$  是线性变换.

(2) 由(1)结论可知,  $T(\alpha) = \alpha + (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^3$  不是线性变换.

(3) 因为任取  $X, Y \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{R}$  有:

$$T(X+Y) = B(X+Y)C = BXC + BYC = T(X) + T(Y)$$

$$T(kX) = B(kX)C = kBXC = kT(X)$$

所以  $T(X) = BXC$  是线性变换.

9. 在  $n$  维线性空间  $\mathbf{R}[x]_n$  中, 定义线性变换微分运算  $\Gamma(f(x)) = f'(x)$ , 其中  $f(x) \in \mathbf{R}[x]_n$ . 求  $\Gamma$  的值域与核.

解:

任取  $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \cdots + a_nx^n \in \mathbf{R}[x]_n$ , 必然有:  $\Gamma(f(x)) = f'(x) = a_1 + 2a_2x + \cdots + na_nx^{n-1} \in \mathbf{R}[x]_{n-1}$

反之, 任取  $g(x) = b_0 + b_1x + \cdots + b_{n-1}x^{n-1} \in \mathbf{R}[x]_{n-1}$ , 有:

$$f(x) = b_0x + \frac{1}{2}b_1x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}b_{n-1}x^n \in \mathbf{R}[x]_n \text{ 使得 } \Gamma(f(x)) = f'(x) = g(x)$$

所以  $\Gamma$  的值域为  $\mathbf{R}[x]_{n-1}$ .

由高等数学知识易得  $\Gamma$  的核为  $R$ .

10. 已知  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中,  $\eta_1 = (-1, 0, 2)^T$ ,  $\eta_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$ ,  $\eta_3 = (3, -1, 0)^T$ , 定义线性变换  $T$  为

$$\begin{cases} T(\eta_1) = (-5, 0, 3)^T, \\ T(\eta_2) = (0, -1, 6)^T, \\ T(\eta_3) = (-5, -1, 9)^T, \end{cases}$$

求  $T$  在基  $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\varepsilon_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$  下的矩阵.

解:

$$\text{因为 } (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) &= (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_1+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -7r_1 \\ 7r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & -21 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 3r_3+r_1 \\ r_3+r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3) = (\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3) \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} (-\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 + 2\boldsymbol{\eta}_2 + 2\boldsymbol{\eta}_3, -3\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 + 6\boldsymbol{\eta}_2 - \boldsymbol{\eta}_3, 3\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 +$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_2 + \boldsymbol{\eta}_3) \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1) = \frac{1}{7} (-\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_1) + 2\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_2) + 2\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_3)) = \frac{1}{7} \left( -\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2) = \frac{1}{7} (-3\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_1) + 6\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_2) - \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_3)) = \frac{1}{7} \left( -3\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 6\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3) = \frac{1}{7} (3\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_1) + \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_2) + \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_3)) = \frac{1}{7} \left( 3\begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 0 \\ 24 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此 } \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3) = (\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1), \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2), \boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3)) = (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3) \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 20 & -20 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 27 & 9 & 24 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以  $\boldsymbol{T}$  在基  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$  下的矩阵为:

$$\frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 20 & -20 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 27 & 9 & 24 \end{pmatrix}.$$

11. 给定线性空间  $\mathbf{R}^3$  中的两组基

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2 = (2, 1, 0)^T, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = (1, 2, -1)^T, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = (2, 2, -1)^T, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3 = (2, -1, -1)^T$$

求从基  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3$  到基  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3$  的过渡矩阵.

解:

设从基  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3$  到基  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3$  的过渡矩阵为  $\boldsymbol{C}$ , 则  $(\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3) = (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3)\boldsymbol{C}$ , 于是:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{C} &= (\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3)^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} -r_3+r_1 \\ 2r_2 \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}} \end{aligned}$$

于是我们得到, 从基  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_2, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_3$  到基  $\boldsymbol{\eta}_1, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2, \boldsymbol{\eta}_3$  的过渡矩阵:

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$